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THE ADMIRALTY have given  
Official permission for raising a  
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God Save The King.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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No. 18,007. 號七零千八萬一第 日三十二月二十年卯乙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1916. 四拜禮 號七十二月正年五國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME-MAILS.

**TO ARRIVE.**  
Jan. 27th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. KASHIMIR.  
**TO DEPART.**  
Jan. 27th.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SUWA MARU.  
Jan. 27th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SHOKKANG.  
Jan. 28th.—Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. KASHIMIR.  
Jan. 29th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. POSEIDON.  
Jan. 29th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. LUGOW.  
Jan. 31st.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. MEXICO MARU.  
Feb. 2nd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, South America B.C. North and South America via Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10 a.m., per s.s. SHIMIZU MARU.  
Feb. 2nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EXPRESS OF JAPAN.  
Feb. 2nd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EXPRESS OF JAPAN.

F.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 57½ lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914.

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## TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "  
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "  
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 15 " "  
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "  
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "  
4.30 p.m. and 3.40 p.m. 2.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.  
Every Quarter-Hour.  
**SUNDAYS.**  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " " 15 " "  
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 15 " "  
3.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "  
4.00 " " 5.10 " " 10 " "  
5.10 " " 5.30 " " 10 " "  
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2nd	Shanghai	8.00 a.m.	Mon, Wed, Fri	2nd	Dairen	8.00 a.m.	Tue, Thu, Sat
3rd	Shanghai	8.00 a.m.	Mon, Wed, Fri	3rd	Dairen	8.00 a.m.	Tue, Thu, Sat
4th	Shanghai	8.00 a.m.	Mon, Wed, Fri	4th	Dairen	8.00 a.m.	Tue, Thu, Sat

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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1st February, 1916.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### IMPERIAL RAW MATERIAL TRADE LEAGUE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Will you allow me, a Hindu subject of the King, to invite the attention of my fellow citizens of the British Empire to the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps for the commercial crippling of Germany after the war. A prosperous Germany would mean a world dominating German army, an ever-increasing German navy, and larger fleets of murderous Zeppelins, which would again cost every part of the Empire much blood and money.

Within the last ten years various attempts have been made in different parts of the Empire to prevent the dumping of cheap German goods, on the sale of which German prosperity mainly depends, but in every case the proposed measures dealt with German goods when they were ready for dumping. After twenty years' study of the question I have come to the conclusion that if the remedy against dumping is to be successful it must be applied in all cases at the first stage and not at the last stage. I mean that the various parts of the Empire should combine to take steps to prevent Germany from obtaining any raw material from the Empire, so that she cannot take cheap goods for dumping purposes. At present a very large proportion of her supply of raw material comes from the British Empire. After years of labour I have drawn up a scheme, embracing the whole of the British Empire, which can be worked without the necessity of passing any Act of Parliament or seeking any assistance from the Legislatures of the self-governing Colonies or of any native land. India. I propose no fiscal measures; I seek no State aid. My remedy is above party politics, and is truly Imperial in every sense, which should induce citizens of all parts of the Empire to join hands in strengthening our position. My proposal is, in brief, to start an Imperial Raw Material Trade League with a view to establish a thorough organisation to enable one part of the Empire to utilise the raw material produced by another part of the Empire, which would otherwise go to Germany, and in case of raw material which cannot be consumed within the Empire to direct this surplus to countries in alliance with England or which remain neutral in the present war. To prevent post-bellum German dumping the League should be started at once in London with branches all over the Empire. I shall be grateful if you are interested in my scheme will send me comments and suggestions with the object of making the proposed Imperial Raw Material Trade League an unqualified success, and a source of strength to the Empire.—Yours faithfully,

S. M. MITRA.

(Author of "Anglo-Indian Studies," etc.), Royal Asiatic Society, London, 9th December, 1915.

### EXEMPTION FROM WAR SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fair Play" has, I venture to think, rather confused the issue by the use of the phrase "Badges of merit." The opinion which the British Consul-General in Shanghai has expressed is that it requires an equal amount of moral courage for a man of military age to stick to his job for valid reasons, which it is not necessarily incumbent upon him to disclose to the general public, as to take the more obvious and popular course of offering his services to his country, and to such men the Consul-General has expressed his readiness to give a certificate that he is doing his duty. Locally, the highest authority in the Colony has publicly expressed the opinion that those men of military age who have not been allowed to go to the front are also doing their duty for their country, and I suppose it may be assumed that every one of the "stock and prosperous looking" men to whom your correspondent refers has done his best to get permission to join his brothers in arms in active service.

But it seems to me that the ordinary man has a right to ask the question—What measure of necessity or expediency has been applied in deciding against any man's desire to answer the call of his country? As your correspondent truly remarks, Hongkong has not yet begun to feel the pinch of war to any serious extent; there is no appreciable falling off in the attendance of residents on half-holidays and at weekends; the entries for the forthcoming Races are gratifyingly large; special trains are run in the early morning for the benefit of those who wish to watch the training of the ponies and who evidently have time to spare which might otherwise be devoted to overtime work; dances are advertised in the local Press; and life goes on generally on the same smooth lines. Can it be truly maintained that the last available man has been spared from Hongkong and that all who are kept here are indispensable to the business in which they are engaged? If a census were to be taken of the overtime work put in by taxpayers and others in order to release every man who can be spared from his job, what sort of a showing would it make? Would those who remain be entitled without question to such a certificate as the Consul-General in Shanghai has expressed his willingness to give to those who care to ask for it?—Yours, etc.,

VOX CLAMANTIS.

## THE VETERANS' FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

I beg to enclose a list of those who have generously subscribed to the above Fund up to date.

I shall be very grateful for any further subscriptions.

Yours truly,

M. J. LOOKER.

"Strawberry Hill,"  
The Peak,  
January 23rd, 1916.

Sir Henry and Lady May, Mr. and Mrs. Landale, Sir Paul and Lady Chater, Mr. and Mrs. Looker, Mr. and Mrs. Edkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. George Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Shollin, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Harston, and Mr. and Mrs. Worcester, Admiral and Mrs. Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Patenden, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. F. Macleod, Mrs. Gumpertz, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mrs. Farn, Mrs. Nevill Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Hallifax, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Lowe, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Gedde, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Ram, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Jenkin, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Hoskyn, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Marriott, Miss Brocke, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Bask Taylor, .....	each \$50. \$30. \$25. \$20. \$10. \$5. \$2. \$1.
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\$316.00

### TO AN UNSUNG PATRIOT.

(IN THE FAR EAST.)  
Not his, a limelit part to play,  
In trench, or on the sea;  
Nor his, "the burden of the day"  
In grim activity.  
No "V.C." shines before his eyes,  
No dream of sudden fame;  
For him, throughout the years, but lies  
The prospect, "Play the game."  
What though his forehead freely bled  
At Creasy-Crory Chase?  
The grey paths he cannot tread,  
His is a modest place.  
His but to see that England's Trade,  
His Empire's life-blood, flows;  
That mighty fabric, modern-made,  
Must stand, or England goes.  
His but to "carry on" each day,  
While War's flood thunders by,  
And countless voices seem to say  
"Come out and fight, or die."  
No bomb he slings, but common ink,  
His bayonet's but a pen;  
And yet, perhaps (I like to think)  
He's not the least of Men. KAPPA.

### GARMENTS FROM HONGKONG.

This week the following articles have been sent home by "Our little bit Workers Society," Kowloon, and others to Mrs. Eden, Jacknappes Work Society, 24, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, London:—

For the men at the Front: 10 suits pyjamas, 1 shirt, 24 mufflers, 14 pairs socks, 1 woollen waistcoat, 1 cholera belt, 3 Balala helmets, 4 caps, 61 pairs mittens, 11 writing pads, 460 envelopes, and 18 tins dry ginger.

One parcel of children's clothes to Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, South moulton Street, W.

One parcel of women's and children's clothes to Miss Vivian, The Maurice Hotel, 62, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N.

One parcel of women's and children's clothes to Mrs. Le Frey, Vice-Press, S. S. F.A., Hoxton Branch, Maurice Hotel, Britannia Street, Hoxton, N.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### GERMAN CANDIDATE REJECTED.

The result of the voting on January 20th and 21st for the nine seats on the Shanghai Municipal Council was as follows:—  
Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura (Jap.) ... 1018  
C. G. S. Mackie (British) ... 1008  
E. C. Pearce (British) ... 1005  
E. C. Richardson (British) ... 1007  
J. Johnston (British) ... 1004  
Count L. v. Zierski (Russian) ... 1003  
A. S. P. White-Cooper (British) ... 1003  
E. I. Ezra (British) ... 993  
W. L. Merriman (British) ... 971  
It was generally expected that the C. Stephanius (German) ... 131  
German candidate would be kept out, but nobody thought he would be kept out by such an overwhelming majority. Great satisfaction is felt at the number of votes recorded for the Japanese candidate.

### CEYLON PLUMBAGO.

INCREASED USE IN MUNITIONS WORKS.  
At the end of last year the important plumbago mining industry in Ceylon was suffering very severely from the loss of the German and Belgian markets and from other causes connected with the war, and steps were taken by the Imperial Institute to induce users of plumbago in the United Kingdom to buy the whole of their supplies from Ceylon instead of partly from Ceylon and partly from foreign countries, as previously.  
Recent statistics indicate that progress has already been made in this direction, for it is significant that the percentage of Ceylon plumbago exported to the United Kingdom during the first ten months of the present year is considerably greater than in 1913. Moreover, the total exports to this country from January to October last year were more than double those of the corresponding months in 1914, and, in addition, Russia is a large new purchaser.

The most important use of plumbago is in the manufacture of steel works, crucibles, which are required to resist the effects of great variations of temperature, and it is gratifying to know that a source within the British Empire is available to supply the demands of our munitions works for the article in question.

## HONGKONG WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

Hongkong women are working for the wounded with no whit less enthusiasm than their sisters at Home. There was another interesting exhibition of their work at the City Hall yesterday. Lady May inspected the articles, but very few of the public paid a visit, which is regrettable. There were on exhibition 4,000 roll bandages of different width, 50 flannel roll bandages, 1,500 knitted eye bandages, 1,000 woven eye bandages (given by Mr. Greenfield), 500 many-tailed bandages, and 1,200 mosquito-nets (made in response to Sergt. Brayfield's appeal). These have all been made by Mrs. Phelps' class, with assistance from others. The pattern for the eye bandages was only received three weeks ago, and most of the articles were made in a fortnight. There is also a considerable number of mosquito-nets, besides those on show, in course of preparation. There are a large number of ladies who do not attend the classes but sew in their homes, and Mrs. Phelps is very grateful to those ladies who have given such valuable help. She desires, especially to thank the girls of the Telephone Company's staff, the ladies of the Catholic Women's League, Miss Joseph's class, the Italian Convent, and Miss Bishop and her helpers.

Mrs. Stabb's class was responsible for a considerable quantity of wearing apparel, such as shirts, bed-jackets, dressing gowns, and vests.

Mrs. Phelps has been asked to make some flannel belts, and she would be very grateful to any European gentlemen who would contribute old pairs of flannel trousers. Four belts can be made from each pair.

### IN JANUARY.

What will you spin for us, great Wheel of Seasons!  
You spun the heraldry fresh orchards bear,  
The myrtle covering the hills like fur,  
You set the larches tossing their green hair,  
Evoked that most mysterious of things—  
A Spring like other Springs.

What will you spin for us, great Wheel of Seasons!  
You spun the aspangles of the first white hoar,  
The rumpled stacks awry in rainy yards,  
The livid grey and smoky red of war,  
Stark bones of heather, clumps of ragged whin,  
Mists of decay and sin.

What will you spin for us, great Wheel of Seasons!  
Lo, all the weeds that strangled Life are dead,  
The things we know reveal their smothered souls,  
The world is parched of tears, and over-  
head the bitter little moons sweep hard and high,  
Scouting the vacant sky.

One in the great grey multitude of years,  
Falls in his turn completed from the Wheel;  
Red death has clung about him, lest he gifts  
More than this heritage of fire and steel;  
Oh! spin with yours his promise, whispering  
Of Victory and Spring. J.G.S.  
Glasgow Herald.

### GOLF

### LADIES' GOLF COMPETITION AT FANLING.

The following local rules have been suggested for this competition:—

- (a)—A player may use a double-headed penny with which to toss for the "honour"—without a penalty.
- (b)—A player who misses the ball entirely on the tee may say she was only addressing the ball; but if she misses it a second time she loses a stroke.
- (c)—A player finding her ball in the long grass may only kick it into a better lie if her adversary is not looking; otherwise she loses a stroke.
- (d)—A player may talk to a gentleman friend on the green without any penalty; but if her adversary does so she loses the hole.
- (e)—A ball fozled into the rough at the 18th hole may be picked up and dropped on the green under a penalty of 10 strokes.
- (f)—A player may pick up her adversary's ball and slip it into her pocket; but if she is seen to do it she loses a stroke.
- (g)—A player may call her adversary "dear" if she calls the score wrong.
- (h)—Hair pins found on the green may be removed by brushing lightly with the back of the hand.
- (i)—A player may stop to talk to a friend and no couple behind may drive into her; but she may drive into any player in front who stops to talk to a friend.
- (j)—A player may say she has had "rotten luck" as often as she likes; but if her adversary says so she loses a stroke.
- (k)—A player may accuse her adversary of cheating, but if she asks her if she gets her bats from Sincere she loses the match.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

### SHANGHAI JOURNAL'S VIEWS.

In a leading article, the *N. C. Daily News*—whose opinions, Sir William Robinson commended to the consideration of the Marquis of Ripon in 1894—explains the present Constitution of Hongkong and proceeds:—

From this very brief sketch, which anybody who cares to turn up the Charter of the Colony can fill in and add to for himself (it will be found in the Hongkong Directory), it will be seen that the "unofficial" members of the Hongkong Government are of secondary importance. Provided that the official members vote *en bloc* and in practice they invariably do—the others are powerless, which means that the public of Hongkong is ruled from above and not by itself. Now the public of Hongkong, like that of Shanghai, is mainly interested in trade: it was trade which led to the island becoming a British Colony. The question is, therefore, whether, from a trade point of view, the present constitution is a good one; whether it is the one best suited to the progressive, vigorous times, which lie in front of us. It may be contended, perhaps, that to Shanghai the matter is of no more than academic interest; that the affairs of Hongkong do not concern us and that we can very well leave them to work themselves out of their own lines, remembering the maxim that every community has the government which it deserves. We disagree. It is, we think, quite wrong to imagine that British interests in the Far East can be treated as though they were separated off into watertight compartments. That is a policy which has been pursued far too much in the past; and one that is responsible for a good deal. The time has come when it must be abandoned for a policy conceived and carried out on far more comprehensive lines. The trade interests of Hongkong and Shanghai are very closely connected. A slump there affects us here; good times here react on British merchants in the south. Accordingly, in taking it upon ourselves to discuss questions of Hongkong's administration, we have no wish to mind other people's business. We are merely giving our vote on a question which affects not Hongkong alone but Shanghai also.

For the core of the matter is this, that however well intentioned Government officials may be they rarely take quite the same lively interest in the affairs of a commercial community as the members of that community do themselves. Their interest is negative rather than positive, static rather than dynamic. They are there to protect and safeguard, rather than to stimulate and experiment. And it is above all things stimulation and experiment that British trade needs at the present time. If it is to be carried triumphantly to the greater destinies which its past deserves it must have behind it the vigorous volition of those who are directly interested. It may be argued, perhaps, that the present constitution of Hongkong does not cramp the exercise of volition in commercial affairs. Our reply is that it does; and must, because ingrained in the nature of every British community is a desire to make a hand; a real hand, in its own governance and repression in that direction has and must have a fatal psychological effect in others. And anybody who knows Hongkong and Shanghai sufficiently well to compare the two will, we think, readily admit that the latter forms far the livelier and more enterprising community. Why? Largely because from its earliest days Shanghai has held its destiny in its own hands, because it elects its governing body, holds ratepayers' meetings, and can give corporate expression to its desires. It is responsible to itself and the exercise of that responsibility acts as a tonic. Hongkong, on the other hand, is the less vigorous in consequence. Yet its stake in China is just as great as Shanghai's and its future will be governed by the factors that govern ours. It cannot, therefore, afford to be any the less wide awake, which it will continue to be as long as its governance affords as little scope as it does at present to the "unofficial" member.

## OBJECT OF RUSSIA'S RECENT OPERATIONS.

### TO WITHDRAW GERMAN ATTENTION FROM OTHER FRONTS.

A Petrograd message dated January 13th says there are reliable indications that the Russian operation on the southwestern front had a similar object to that of the Russian advance into East Prussia in September, 1914, which was undertaken in order to withdraw attention from the French front.

The fact that the Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina has ceased for the moment is undoubtedly due to the attainment of the object of the operations, which must be sought outside the actual scene of the fighting.  
Recently, upon the plans of the German General Staff in causing the withdrawal of considerable Austro-German forces from the French and Balkan theatres, the Russian diversion has undoubtedly influenced Rumania and also the Balkan theatre, which is again likely to become the centre of important operations in view of the probable transfer of the British and French forces from the Dardanelles to this front.

Russian military strategists consider the withdrawal from Gallipoli of the forces of the Allies as being due to the fact that events in the Balkans have created a more effective and quicker way to attain their ultimate object to reach Constantinople. These critics express the highest praise for the splendid manner in which the re-embarkation of the forces at Gallipoli was carried out and an assurance that this alteration in plans will improve the military situation for the Allies.

### SHIPPING NOTES.

The new N.Y.K. steamer *Tokina-maru*, 7,200 tons, was launched at the Mitu Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki on the 9th inst.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE No. 1741.

FOR THE BEST VALUE IN  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MADE  
BOOTS

AND  
SHOES

A COMFORTABLE FIT  
AND GOOD WEAR GUARANTEED.  
A LARGE SELECTION OF STYLES

AT  
\$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15  
PER PAIR.

## "INTERWOVEN" SOCKS

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS.

BLACK, GREYS, BROWNS,

TAUPE AND NAVY,

85 cts. and \$1.50 per pair.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	8.00

### HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1916.	
6.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. FATSAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	6.00 a.m. HONAM.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSAN.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,851. S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,006.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
MACAO TO HONGKONG.  
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1916.  
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"  
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.  
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.; Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. MANNING, 569 tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and HANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. (123)

## FRENCH LESSONS

ON SALE.

G. MOUSSON.  
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.  
On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong 10th August 1915.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**TO LET.**  
**ELLIOT BUNGALOW.** 21, Robinson Road, 5 ROOMS, Verandah and Garden. Electric Fittings.  
 Apply to—  
**F. M. GUTIERREZ,**  
 The "Hirdage."  
 Hongkong, 27th January, 1916. [211]

**URBAINE OF PARIS**  
 (FIRE INSURANCE Co.)

**WE** beg to inform that the Power of Attorney from the Fire Insurance Co. URBAINE OF PARIS given to Messrs. MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co. is cancelled and the Agency of the Company is transferred to P. A. LAFICQUE & Co.  
**P. A. LAFICQUE & Co.**  
 Inspecteur de la Cie d'Assurance contre l'Incendie L'URBAINE OF PARIS.  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [212]

## NOTICE.

**WE** have taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co., and are prepared to accept Bids from this date.  
**P. A. LAFICQUE & Co.,**  
 4, Queen's Building.  
 Tel. 950.  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [213]

## WANTED.

**YOUNG PORTUGUESE CLERK.** Must be smart at figures. Write, stating age, experience and salary required to—  
 Box No. 26,  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [204]



## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

**SEALED TENDERS** will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.  
 Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.  
 Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.  
 The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [203]



## WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

**SEALED TENDERS** will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until Noon on the undermentioned dates for the following Services:—  
 Meat, Monday, 7th February, 1916.  
 Fuel (Coal, etc.), Thursday, 10th February, 1916.  
 General Supplies A, Thursday, 10th February, 1916.  
 Hospital Supplies, Monday, 14th February, 1916.  
 Washing, Thursday, 17th February, 1916.  
 Barrack Services, Thursday, 17th February, 1916.  
 Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.  
 Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FOULAGE, etc." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.  
 The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.  
 Hongkong, 24th January, 1916. [198]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

## BOXING

**SUBJECT** to sufficient entries being received an **AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION** open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on **FRIDAY, February 25th.**  
**CONDITIONS:**  
 (a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute.  
 (b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 146 lbs.  
 (c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.  
 Entries stating weight to be addressed to **I. DEAKIN, Esq.,** care of V.R.C., before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.  
 No Competition if less than 18 entries.  
 The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.  
 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [195]

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE NINETY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on **TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon,** for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.  
 The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 2nd to the 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**W. E. CLARKE,**  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [207]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the **TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on **TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M.,** for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY, the 26th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**MOUBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,**  
 Acting Secretary to the  
 HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.  
 General Agents for the  
 West Point Building Co., Limited.  
 Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the **SECOND ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on **TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M.,** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY, 26th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**MOUBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,**  
 Acting Secretary to  
 THE GENERAL MANAGERS,  
 Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the **TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on **TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at Noon,** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY, 26th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**MOUBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,**  
 Acting Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177]

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the **FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on **TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M.,** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY, 26th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,**  
 Acting Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE CO., LTD.

**SHARE CERTIFICATE** No. 5122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid up, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of Macao, having been **LOST** or **DESTROYED.** Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

## LOST.

**THE SHARE CERTIFICATE** No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been **LOST.** Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.  
**MOUBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,**  
 Acting Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [144]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE.

**THE CERTIFICATE** No. 1946 for one share \$100 paid up, numbered 11018 standing in the Register in the name of WO SANG, having been **LOST.** Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 26th April, 1916, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**C. MONTAGUE EDE,**  
 General Manager.  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [206]

## HOUSES TO LET

## FURNISHED FLATS.

**THE Underigned** are prepared to furnish some of their Regent Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.  
 Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,**  
 Alexandra Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

**TO LET.**  
**TWO HOUSES** in "STONEHENG," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and refurnished.  
 Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.  
 Outhouse and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.  
 Apply to—  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,**  
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [113]

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES** in Queen's Building.  
 Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**  
 Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 11, GAGE STREET,** from 1st January, 1916.  
 Apply to—  
**J. VINCENT BRAGA,**  
 Togo Kien Kaiaba.  
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 8, and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PAKE.**  
 Apply to—  
**M. J. D. STEPHENS,**  
 Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

**TO LET.**  
**"THE KENNELS,"** 189, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.  
 Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**  
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [95]

**TO LET.**  
**RAVENSHILL EAST,** Park Road, containing 8 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.  
 Apply to—  
**DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARRISON,**  
 Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

**TO LET.**  
**"GLENSHIRE,"** No. 141, Plantation Road, Pak, from 1st November, 1915.  
 Apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**  
 Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [88]

**TO LET.**  
**A HOUSE** in Kowloon Terrace.  
 Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**  
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES** in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.  
 Apply to—  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33]

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road.  
**OFFICES** in King's Buildings.  
**OFFICES** in Des Vaux Road Central.  
**HOUSES** in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
**NEW HOUSES** in Broadwood Terrace.  
**HOUSES** at the Peak.  
**NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.**  
**GODOWNS, at Wanhsai.**  
**NO. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.**  
 Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,**  
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

**TO LET.**  
**TWO BOOMED-FLATS** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
**THREE-BOOMED FLATS** in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
**FOUR-BOOMED FLATS** in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.  
**FOUR-BOOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
 Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,**  
 Alexandra Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [39]

**FOR SALE.**  
**ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE** complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with about 100 Amps.  
**ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD** for ACUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.  
 For further particulars apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**  
 Alexandra Buildings.  
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [64]

## INTIMATION

# WATSON'S

## THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



**POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.**

# A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. HONGKONG.**

**BIRTH.**  
**WELLS.**—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on January 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. H. WELLS, a son.

**MARRIAGE.**  
**BROWN-CHAVEN.**—At H.B.M. Consulate, afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on January 21st, Reginald, third son of Samuel Brown J.P., of Trevelyan, Kingston Hill, to Katherine Isabel, third daughter of Thomas Craven, of Shanghai and 17 Fitzgeorge Avenue, Kensington.

**DEATH.**  
**PEREIRA.**—At the Shanghai Hospital, on January 21st, Jose Manuel Goncalves Pereira, in his 71st year.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 27TH JANUARY, 1916

## THE PETITION OF 1894.

It is always a poor case which cannot afford to grant a hearing to the other side. Consequently, we have no hesitation in giving publicity in our columns to the extracts from Sessional Paper No. 36 of 1896, with which the COLONIAL SECRETARY has favoured us, relating to the demand made by the residents of Hongkong in 1894 for a more representative form of Government. Apart from our readiness at all times to give both sides of any question impartially in our news columns, we feel, in the present instance, that it is an advantage to acquaint the present-day residents of the Colony with the nature of the opposition which they may expect to encounter in seeking a larger share in the conduct of public affairs. It will be noticed that the petition which was presented to the House of Commons in 1894 did not differ very materially from that which is being signed now. While it did not ask for any representation on the Executive Council—no doubt because this was regarded as too daring an innovation to suggest in those days—it sought an elected unofficial majority on the Legislative Council, perfect freedom of debate for the official members with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions, complete control in the Council over local expenditure, the management of local affairs, and a consultative

voice in questions of an Imperial character. The last demand is commonly misunderstood and great play was made with it at the time. When read, however, in conjunction with the context it is evident that it means not participation in an Imperial Council, as is generally supposed, but a right merely to be allowed an expression of opinion on those matters of an Imperial, as distinct from a purely local, nature which come before the local Government. It was, in short, an evidence rather of modesty than of overweening ambition. The petitioners, however, failed on this and upon other points to define their scheme with sufficient clearness, and thus gave an opportunity, of which their opponents were only too eager to avail themselves, to obscure the main issue with a mass of side issues. For this reason the Hon. Mr. POZIOCK is to be congratulated upon having set forth the aspirations of the community to-day with such directness and simplicity that they must be judged on their merits without possibility of evasion or distortion. In considering the fate of the last petition it is necessary to bear one or two facts in mind. The late Marquis of RIPON was nearly seventy when he penned his dispatch—an age at which the mind is not generally very receptive of new ideas—and its tenor was largely dictated from this end. His lordship had served a term as Viceroy of India, and excited much diversity of opinion by his policy, which was directed towards extending the rights of natives of India, and, in certain directions, towards limiting the privileges of Europeans. We see this policy reflected in some of the statements which he returned to the petition from Hongkong. He very carefully analysed the population of the Colony, for example, with the object of showing that to give representation to the English, Irish and Scotch only would be to exclude considerably more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants from the franchise, and declared that he was opposed to placing the power in the hands of "a small oligarchy restricted by the lines of race." His lordship, however, saw nothing inconsistent with his ideas in the perpetuation of a British bureaucracy. Equally illogical, in view of the fact that the officials from the Governor downwards are liable to be sent elsewhere and have no permanent interests here, was the objection raised on the ground of the transient nature of the population. Nor will the evidence offered in proof of the good government of the Colony bear very close investigation. The growth of the population was due, we should say, rather to the favourable geographical position of the island as an entrepot for trade than to the genius of its rulers—how otherwise are we to explain a similar growth in Shanghai?—and the Government would have had to be oppressive, indeed if it had possessed any terrors for the Chinese, whose "political timidity" was a rather unhappy inspiration. We find nothing to indicate that the British community represented themselves, in Lord MILNER's classic phrase, as "political helots"; all they claimed was "the common right of Englishmen to manage their local affairs and control the expenditure of the Colony, where Imperial considerations were not involved." It is that right which Lord RIPON overlooked when he asserted that Hongkong differed from the other Crown Colonies with which its mode of government was unfavourably contrasted in that it had "no history or traditions, no record of old settlement, or of political usages and constitutional rights." Here again we see tender solicitude for native susceptibilities combined with utter disregard for British. In his history Lord RIPON was as unfortunate as in his logic. In support of the view that Hongkong must remain a Crown Colony—a view that was never challenged—he stated that the island was taken over by and for the Crown to serve Imperial purposes and to safeguard British trade in the East. The fact is that British traders sought refuge here after being driven out of Canton, where they had been established for years. That was in 1839, and the island was not ceded to the British Government until 1841.

The simple fact is, of course, that Lord RIPON knew nothing, or next to nothing, about Hongkong and was nervous about sanctioning a change which was resisted by the Governor and several of his nominees on the Legislative Council. The Governor told him that the petition owed its origin principally to the imposition upon the taxpayers, some three years previously, of an additional military contribution of £20,000 a year, and suggested that if some concession were made with regard to this and an unofficial member were appointed with a seat in both Councils he did not think that

the Colonial Office would ever be troubled again. From this it is clear that Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON completely misunderstood the nature of the movement, which, indeed, he attributed to "a few unquiet spirits" among the British community. The Hon. Mr. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, the Acting Colonial Secretary, wrote an elaborate memorandum designed to show that the characteristics of the community, so far as public affairs were concerned, were ignorance and incapacity, while the Hon. Mr. J. J. KESWICK and the Hon. Mr. E. R. BELLIOS assailed the honesty and integrity of their fellow-residents. Referring to the free-election of unofficial members of the Council, Mr. KESWICK predicted that if the request were granted there would from time to time be "a most undesirable unofficial element who would not command public confidence, and the most important interests in the Colony would not be represented, possibly be signalled out for discriminate treatment." He went on to conjure up pictures of Tammany Hall and its abuses and to hint darkly at "what would arise in the local Legislature" if an elected majority could dispose of its revenue as they might think fit. It is amusing to read such ideas in these days, and it surely required a great deal of courage to write them even twenty-two years ago with the example of Shanghai so close at hand. They evidently failed to impress Lord RIPON, who frankly admitted that he would like to see a Municipal Council established in Hongkong, and intimated his willingness to agree to the addition of an unofficial member to the Executive Council, though he was not clear that this step would in all cases be "actively beneficial." Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who succeeded him, was cautious; he accorded two seats in the Executive Council to unofficials and added one official and one unofficial member to the Legislative Council. As no serious menace to the peace, order and good government of the Colony has followed from these modest concessions during the past twenty years it is too much to hope that Mr. BONAR LAW, who has lived in a self-governing dominion, may be emboldened to go a step further in the direction sought?

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The P. & O. outward mail-steamship *Mongolia* with the London mail of the 13th January arrived at Port Said on the 24th inst.

A miscellaneous concert will take place at the Engineers' Institute on Saturday evening. The names of many local artists appear in the programme.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation to the funds of the Hospitals from Yuen-Tao Yung of \$40.

Mr. J. Hennessy Seth, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Perry, Smith, Beth, and Fleming, who returned from Hongkong by the *André Zelen*, has been admitted a member of the Society of Incorporated Accountants, and a member of the Society of Chartered Secretaries.

The Japanese Government contemplates enlarging the scope of the *Shoel Foundry* in Kyushu with a fund of ¥5,000,000, the work to be spread over five consecutive years. A Bill to secure sanction for this step will be introduced to the Diet at the end of the month.

A Chinese woman named Tang Koo Kwo, of Castle Road, purchased in January of last year share scrip in the China Navigation Company valued at \$2,000 which has now been discovered to be a forgery. A search for the fraudulent salesman established that he had gone to the country.

As the *Sawa Maru* slowly proceeded up the fairway yesterday and passed the *André Zelen*, which brought the passengers and crew of the torpedoed *Yasaka Maru* from Suez, there was an exchange of greetings. The crew of the *Yasaka Maru* assembled in the fore part of the French liner and heartily cheered the *Sawa Maru*, and the passengers and crew of the latter cordially responded.

Almost all the second issue of tickets for Mr. Denman Fuller's Piano Recital at the City Hall on Monday next at 9.15 p.m. have been sold. As has been previously announced, the proceeds of the Recital will go towards buying material to be made into bandages for the wounded by Mrs. Phelps' class. The programme will be sold for whatever amount those buying them are kind enough to pay, and the sum realised from this source will go entirely to the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

The Victoria Theatre presented a rather novel appearance last evening when the audience was composed almost exclusively of policemen—special policemen—the evening's entertainment having been arranged for the benefit of the Police Reserve. It was held under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Mol. Messrs. (Captain Superintendent of Police) and Mr. F. S. Jenkin (Deputy Superintendent of Police Reserve). In addition to the ordinary programme, miscellaneous items were also given by several artists, and the Special Police Band, under the direction of Mr. J. da Costa, rendered a number of selections, all of which were very well given and loudly applauded. The contributors to the programme were Messrs. Brooks, Verner, George, Murray, White, Allen, Thorne and Huxley, and some amusing specimens of Chinese illusions were shown by Messrs. McGregor, Murphy, Chin Chu Fat and Pun Tuen. The concert was in every way a great success. Fifty per cent. of the gross proceeds of the concert are to be devoted towards helping to defray the cost of the Police Reserve band instruments.



# THE WAR.

## RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN CAUCASUS.

4,000 PRISONERS AND MUCH MATERIAL CAPTURED.

## ABORTIVE GERMAN ATTACKS IN WEST.

THE BLOCKADE--AND ATTEMPTS AT EVASION.

## DOMINION LINER SUNK.

### RANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN INFANTRY PUNISHED.

ACTIVITY AT MOUTH OF YSER AND IN ARTOIS.

PARIS, January 25th.

A communiqué says there was artillery activity throughout the night in Belgium. It is confirmed that the Germans attempted to advance at the mouth of the Yser. They were frustrated by our guns and suffered appreciable losses.

The Germans resumed their attack in Artois in the region of Neuville on a larger scale. There was a fresh series of mine explosions and a most violent bombardment on a front of 1,500 yards. French guns drove back the advancing Germans, who only got into two craters.

### ALLIED ARTILLERY BUSY.

PARIS, January 26th.

The evening communiqué says:—The Anglo-French artillery south-east of Boulogne in Belgium violently bombarded and seriously damaged enemy works.

Two German aeroplanes in the morning dropped fifteen bombs on Dunkirk and suburbs, killing five persons and wounding three.

There was a very lively cannonade in Artois, to the east of Neuville, and in the Wailly region, where several enemy batteries were silenced.

We dispersed an important enemy company in the Craonne district.

North of the Aisne a German heavy battery attempted to shell a bridge at Berry-au-Bac, but the battery was damaged by our heavy guns.

A small enemy detachment in the sector of Mouilly, on the heights of the Meuse, attempted to approach our lines after a heavy bombardment. It was easily dispersed by our fire.

Our artillery in the Vosges effectively shelled enemy positions at Muhlbach and Stossviller.

### ENEMY BOMB STORE EXPLODED.

LONDON, January 26th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports successful bombardments at Oviviers, La Boisselle, Le Broux, and Boesinghe, exploding a bomb store in the enemy's lines. German artillery was active about Loos and Hooge.

The aircraft on both sides were active. We maintain our supremacy.

### BOMBS DROPPED ON DUNKIRK.

GERMAN SEAPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Admiralty announces that two aeroplanes, at six in the morning, dropped bombs on Dunkirk. A German seaplane was forced into the water by a British aeroplane off Nieuport.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN AIR RAID ON NANCY.

PROMISE OF FRIGHTFULNESS ON KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

PARIS, January 25th.

The shells that fell in Nancy wrecked a few houses. Three German aeroplanes dropped a few bombs on the town; also messages warning the townspeople that there would be another bombardment on the Kaiser's birthday.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN CAUCASUS.

ENORMOUS CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

PETROGRAD, January 25th.

The number of Ottoman effectives at Erzerum is 120,000.

During the pursuit of the enemy toward Erzerum the Russians captured 50 officers and 4,000 men, with scores of machine-guns and enormous quantities of war material.

### RIGOURS OF THE CAUCASUS.

GALLANTRY OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

LONDON, January 26th.

The difficulties of the Russians in the Caucasus is described in the narrative of an officer, received from Petrograd. For weeks the column was on the summit of a mountain, 11,000 feet high, east of Erzerum, exposed to blizzards, burying the shelters in fifteen feet drifts, and blowing the huts to pieces. The position was critical when at length the column was ordered to march. The hurricane was very fierce when the men began to descend the snow-clad precipices, and in single file forced their way, shoulder high, through the snow, rifles being fired as a guide to those behind. The uniforms of the men became sheets of ice, and masks of ice covered their faces. The guns were lowered by ropes. But not a man was lost, and they had their reward in the panic which their unexpected appearance produced among the Turks. The Russians covered 180 miles in a few days, and their right wing is approaching Trebizond.

### RUSSIANS NEARING PINSK.

PETROGRAD, January 25th.

It is announced that the Russians are now three miles from Pinsk.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### DOMINION LINER SUNK.

LONDON, January 25th.

Telegrams received in Liverpool show that the Dominion liner *Norseman* has been sunk. [The *Norseman* was built in 1897. Her gross tonnage was 10,760.]

### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### AUSTRIANS OCCUPY SKUTARI.

ROME, January 24th.

A telegram from Athens states that the Austrians have occupied Skutari.

### FLIGHT OF MONTENEGRO'S RULERS.

MENACED BY AIRCRAFT AND SUBMARINES.

ROME, January 25th.

Throughout the flight of the King and Queen of Montenegro from Podgoritz to San Giovanni di Medua aeroplanes hovered above, dropping bombs and firing machine-guns.

The torpedo-boat on which their Majesties were conveyed to Italy was attacked by submarines, which were driven off by Italian warships.

### MACEDONIA AIR RAID A RECORD.

FLYING IN A GALE

SALONIKA, January 25th.

The air-squadron which bombed Monastir and Ghevgheli started at seven in the morning and divided into two parts, one flying towards Monastir and the other to Ghevgheli. The rate of speed throughout was seventy miles per hour. Some of the machines were provided with guns, and the airmen were furnished with a chart showing the position of the hospitals and the Red Cross buildings, which they carefully avoided injuring. They had to contend for nearly the whole journey with a forty mile gale which was blowing at their flank. They crossed the mountains at a height of 6,000 feet.

ATHENS, January 25th.

The recent air raid on Monastir and Ghevgheli is regarded as a record in the annals of aviation. A French biplane was compelled to descend owing to a broken wheel. The Greek authorities gave orders to facilitate the return of the aviators.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### "A TIRED, BROKEN MAN." CHANGED APPEARANCE OF WAR LORD.

LONDON, January 25th.

A *Daily Mail* correspondent arrived at Nish on the 18th inst. from Constantinople, and saw King Ferdinand meet the Kaiser. The correspondent attended the luncheon. He says that the Kaiser has remarkably changed since he last saw him eight years ago. His hair is white and he has the face of a tired, broken man. He was perpetually using his handkerchief to relieve his constant coughing even at the banquet, where he ate practically nothing.

### NEW TRADING WITH THE ENEMY LEGISLATION.

AN AMERICAN PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

The American Government has objected to the application of Britain's new Trading with the Enemy Act as affecting American trade.

The Note contends that it is impossible to damage German commerce without harming the interests of the United States. The American Government considers that the product of the subject of a belligerent State, residing in a neutral State, must be regarded as neutral. Compensation would be requested for injury to American trade due to the Act.

LONDON, January 25th.

The House of Commons has agreed to the Third Reading of the new Trading with the Enemy Bill.

### SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

STOCKHOLM, January 25th.

The Premier, in the course of his speech published yesterday, repeated with emphasis his previous declaration that they had to reckon with contingencies where the maintenance of peace, despite all their efforts, might not be possible. For Sweden only Swedish points of view could be considered. Sympathies could not decide anything.

### VISCOUNT FRENCH OF YPRES.

LONDON, January 26th.

Field-Marshal French has been gazetted Viscount French of Ypres.

### THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

ALLEGATIONS OF INEFFECTIVENESS REFUTED.

LONDON, January 26th.

The Press Bureau, in a detailed statement refuting allegations that the effectiveness of the blockade allows enormous quantities of goods to reach Germany through neutral countries, gives figures showing that the statistics of the leakage were greatly inflated. It points out that in many cases the increases in imports of neutrals was due to the fact that their supplies had been normally drawn from Germany, and instances that the excess of rice imports in Denmark amounted to 3,000 tons. Even if the whole excess were exported to Germany it would represent barely one per cent. of the yearly requirements. A considerable quantity of the tea imported by Denmark had probably gone to Russia, since Copenhagen had largely succeeded Hamburg as an entrepot of trade. Large quantities of cotton had been imported by neutrals in the early months of the war, but the imports had been restricted to the normal quantities since April.

The statement mentions the interesting fact that in order to obviate inconveniences and delay in removing cargoes from neutral ships large quantities of contraband were allowed to proceed to their destination on condition that they were returned to England or were detained during the war.

The statement further points out that neutrals should be allowed to import the quantities normally imported, with, perhaps, a small addition to allow for a natural growth of trade.

### PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE BLOCKADE.

WILL SETTLE WITH BRITAIN AFTER WAR.

NEW YORK, January 25th.

The *Tribune* learns from an official in President Wilson's confidence that the President's attitude regarding the British blockade is one of postponement. He will continue to protest sharply, but does not expect, and does not desire, compliance. He is resolved not to yield to German manoeuvres to embroil the United States with Great Britain, and intends to settle with Great Britain after the war.

### TO EVADE THE BLOCKADE.

HOW CONTRABAND IS CONSIGNED TO ENEMY.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Foreign Office announces that fifteen cases of copper labelled "hammers" were found on a Swedish steamer from America.

The parcel post of a Dutch steamer from South America contained 400 revolvers.

### "A MUSEUM OF ARTICLES."

LONDON, January 25th.

A party of neutral journalists who were permitted to examine German goods found in the mails of neutral ships state that they constitute a museum of articles of all kinds, sent under false descriptions in an attempt to carry on foreign trade. There was also an enormous quantity of propaganda literature in all languages. Some of the books were falsely described as having been printed in London and Paris.

### MILE-END BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, January 26th.

The bye-election at Mile End resulted as follows:—

WARWICK-BROOKES (Coalition)	1,991
BILLING (Independent)	1,615
Coalition Majority	376

### PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, January 26th.

The House of Commons has voted an addition of 50,000 to the personnel of the Navy.

### "LUSITANIA" CRIME NOT YET DISAVOWED.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

Count Bernstorff conferred with Mr. Lansing on the subject of the *Lusitania*. It is understood that he made further concessions, but has not yet disavowed the crime.

### ENGLAND'S WEIGHT OF WAR.

ENCOURAGING STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, January 25th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of an interview, said that Germany would very shortly feel England's whole weight of war. We have now one of the greatest armies in the world, and it would shortly be the best equipped.

Further, the war had produced a new industrial Britain. Scores of millions' worth of automatic machinery had been erected which would enormously affect industries at the end of the war.

Far from being an impoverished country we would be richer in everything constituting real wealth. He emphasised that the Allies were as united as ever, and that victory was undoubted.

### BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

RIDICULOUS RUMOUR DENIED.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Belgian Government declares that evil-minded rumours regarding the conclusion of a separate peace between Belgium and Germany are baseless.

### WAR LEGISLATION.

LONDON, January 25th.

The House of Lords has passed the Second Reading of the Military Service Bill and the Third Reading of the Parliament Bill.

### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

MELBOURNE, January 25th.

A cargo of 5,000 tons of wheat sold for 70/- a quarter for shipment in May. This is a record.

### NEW ZEALAND'S QUOTA.

LONDON, January 25th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that by June New Zealand would have raised a force of 60,000.

### THE OPIUM SEIZURE IN SHANGHAI.

COHEN AND HORNE HEAVILY FINED.

LONDON, January 25th.

Fines of £500, £200, and £100 respectively were imposed at Bow Street Police Court on Americans named Cohen and Robinson, and a valet named Horne for the unlawful exportation of opium. Prosecuting Counsel stated that opium worth £9,000 was seized from Horne at Shanghai.

### INDIA'S MOST PRESSING PROBLEM.

LONDON, January 25th.

At a meeting of the East India Association at Caxton Hall Lady Muir-Mackenzie said that India's most pressing problem was how to secure a healthy and happy population. Medical and sanitary knowledge could best be spread by the training of Indian women as doctors, nurses, and health officers.

### OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 26th.

The death is recorded of Dean Pigou.

### THE GIFT OF INDIA.

Is there aught you need that my hands withhold,

Rich gifts of raiment or grain or gold? Lo! I have flung to the East and West Priceless treasures torn from my breast, And yielded the song of my stricken womb To the drum-beats of duty, the sabres of doom.

Gathered like pearls in their alien graves, Silent they sleep by the Persian waves, Scattered like shells on Egyptian sands They lie with pale brows and brave, broken hands, They are strewn like blossoms mown down by change Or the blood-brown meadows of Flanders and France.

Can we measure the grief of the tears I weep Or compass the woe of the watch I keep? Or the pride that thrills thro' my heart's despair And the hope that comforts the anguish of prayer? And the far sad glorious vision I see Of the torn red banners of Victory?

When the terror and tumult of hate shall cease And life be refashioned on anvils of peace, And your love shall offer memorial thanks To the comrades who fought in your dauntless ranks, And you honour the deeds of the deathless ones, Remember the blood of my martyred sons! SARGENT NARRIE in *The Times*.

### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAPH AGREEMENT SIGNED.

PEKING, January 26th.

A Sino-Russian-Mongolian agreement respecting telegraphs in Outer Mongolia was signed on Monday at Urga.

### REBELS IN YUNNAN.

A Mandate instructs the Chiang Chuna of neighbouring provinces, and the Commanders of the punitive forces ordered to the districts, to speedily suppress the rebels in Yunnan.

### MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, January 26th.

THE DUST NUISANCE. We are experiencing a very dry season now, and the dust is very disagreeable. Some months ago when similar conditions prevailed the authorities pleaded that they could water only a few of the streets, but now that iron pipes have been installed for use in case of fire in all the principal streets, what excuse can they offer for not doing something to mitigate the nuisance? The employees at the pumping station must be feeling weary of passing day after day without any work to do.

Macao has more than once been likened to Naples, but most of the hills are disfigured now with great excavations made in their sides as if a bombardment had taken place.

### HARD LINES.

The occupants of more than 300 houses in the city have been ordered by the P.W.D. to have them whitewashed and painted. Hard lines, now that materials are dearer than ever!

### TROUBLE IN MACAO.

CHINESE GUNBOAT FIRED UPON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, January 25th.

The quiet of this city has been rudely disturbed by the Chinese military authority at Lappa. On Saturday night the police patrol launch in the harbour heard cries to save life, and on going to the spot from which they proceeded the policeman in charge saw a sampan with a woman and some men in it. He went on board the sampan to learn what the matter was, whereupon the Chinese carried him off to Lappa, where the Chinese soldiers seized him and sent him over to Chinsan. The policeman did not return till Monday afternoon, when the authorities demanded his liberation.

This morning a small gunboat towing various small junks came in from the direction of Wong-cam to pass the Macao waters to Chinsan and failed to report their passing. The harbour police launch, therefore, tried to stop them, but was warned that if it came in their way they would run her down. Notice was given to the harbour police and the gunboat *Macao* was ordered to follow the offenders at once. A promise was obtained from the Chinese Commander that when they entered Macao waters they would report. At about 4 o'clock in the evening, however, they made their way up to Chinsan, regardless of this promise. They were pursued by the boats from the gunboat *Patria* and the tug-boat *Capitania* until near Green Island. A round was fired by the tug-boat, to which the Chinese gunboat and the small boats with soldiers replied. The pursuers directed a lively fire on the fugitives. There were no casualties.

All the military authorities have taken up their quarters and the Macao Volunteers are on duty at all the principal police stations.

### BELGIAN COAST BOMBARDED.

The Boulogne correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that a British fleet bombarded the German defences in the vicinity of Ostend and Zeebrugge in Belgium in the middle of last month. They destroyed the entanglements designed to prevent a landing of troops, and it is stated that the enemy were prepared to evacuate the district, apprehending that a landing of troops would follow the bombardment. The Germans took refuge in dugouts in the cliffs near Raversyde, while the bombardment was in progress. One of their aeroplanes attempted to fly over the ships, but was forced to return to his hangar, which our shells subsequently destroyed. A number of anti-aircraft guns were also demolished, and three large guns put out of action. The enemy did not return the fire of the ships.



# AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

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## ENTIRE CROP RESERVED FOR MOTHERLAND.

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### THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORT.

In order to assure that Australia's magnificent wheat crop should go to the United Kingdom to be sold there at reasonable prices, the Australian Commonwealth and States Governments will buy the entire wheat crop, ship it to England, and have sold there by Australian Government agents. The crop is the best Australia has ever produced, and the wheat is equal in quality to any grown elsewhere.

The United Kingdom imports nearly 6,000,000 tons of wheat annually, about 25cwt. per head of the population, about a tenth of this was coming from Australia before the war. But the entire wheat production of Australia is about 3,000,000 tons, and the total export before the war was only about 1,000,000 tons, two-thirds of this coming to the United Kingdom, and much of the remainder to France and Italy. This great scheme for financing and handling Australia's wheat out of the year in the interests of the British Empire is the work of Mr. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth, and the control of the Antipodes will be in the hands of a committee, representing the Federation of the States, while a Board of Control in London will regulate the sales. Farmers of Australia will receive 3s. a bushel on account, and a further payment when all accounts have been settled.

The chief problem in connection with this great enterprise is freights. Messrs. Elders, Smith & Co., and Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co. have been appointed exclusive charterers of vessels for the transport of the Australian wheat crop, and therefore only vessels chartered by them will be allowed to leave Australian ports with wheat. "Committees formed in Australia and London will attend to the purchase and sale respectively," said a member of a great shipping firm to a representative of *The Standard*. "The responsibility rests with Elders, Smith & Co., and Gibbs, Bright & Co. will be limited to chartering the vessels. One shipowner told me to-day that he would lose £15,000 by sending a certain ship to Australia to fetch wheat at a price for freight he named, which was nevertheless above what he was offered, but was prepared to suffer this loss out of simple patriotism. This gives some idea of the demand there is for freights."

#### SOME FREIGHT FIGURES.

"The British Government has during the war requisitioned many vessels for Admiralty transport at a fixed time rate of 11s. per month on the gross registered tonnage; these vessels could have been hired for 3s. a ton before the war, reckoned

dear waterfront, including cargo, stores, and everything, which is double the gross registered tonnage. The Government has agreed not to take more than a proportion of each fleet, if possible, at this 11s. rate for the owners can easily get 50s. per ton on the gross registered tonnage in the open market. Freighters from Baltimore, Avonmouth are now 60s. a ton, against 7 to 10s. before the war, and from Austral to the United Kingdom 95s., instead of 26d. to 35s. The British Government do not itself work the ships it takes at the 11s. rate, which includes no expenses except the crew's wages and food. The shipowner renders an account for port dues, storage, etc., which is paid in addition to the 11s. Neutral shipowners will get the benefit of the enormous demand for freights, and the British mercantile marine become more

and more absorbed in supplying the United Kingdom with the necessities of life. Bread is 3d. a quarter dearer to-day in London than before the war, mainly because freights are so high owing to the enormous demand for tonnage.

It is cause for Imperial rejoicing that both the Australian and Canadian harvests this year are "bumper" ones. This United States wheat crop was far below the average, and the wheat is soft, spoils, and is sappy. But the Canadian harvest, though only two or three weeks later, was favoured by fine weather, and turned out excellent. American wheat is shipped in bulk and much of it arrived in such a condition that it had to be shipped out from the hold with pickaxes.

"Australia's wheat resources, like those of Canada, are practically inexhaustible. A farmer with 10,000 acres in Australia has only to scratch the surface of a third of his land to produce a first-class crop, and let the other two-thirds lie fallow. Labour on the land and freightage to the United Kingdom are all that are needed to ensure adequate wheat supplies from Australia and Canada for the United Kingdom. The British and Indian Governments should jointly somewhat similar steps to those

now taken by Australia when they dealt with the Indian harvest of 1914. A few years ago more than half Britain's annual imports of wheat came from the United States. Latterly Canada, Australia, and India have sent us together much more than half, and the United States in 1900 and 1911 about one-tenth and in 1912 less than a fifth."

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### THE PRICE OF SERBIA.

The *Petis Journal* says the war in Serbia cost the Germans 27,000 dead, 43,000 wounded, and 47,000 sick; the Austrians, 23,000 dead, 9,000 wounded, 51,000 sick; the Bulgarians, 11,000 dead, 32,000 wounded, 8,000 sick; and the Turks 3,000 dead and 14,000 wounded.

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scheme of the kind is feasible I would ask you carefully to consider at your leisure, and in the meantime you are at liberty. I find you see occasion to do so, to give publicity to this despatch,—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

RIPON.

Governor,  
Sir W. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,















